## AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION IN ESC. LIND ABOUT SIGNALS. Legitimate Signals and Private Concess. citimate inferences in Whist-Va no of Bold Trump Leads - Short-Snit Lix. periments - Common-Scott Whist,

They are having a lively discussion over in England as to the use and legitimacy of signals "Cavendish" and his supporters are ving to show that every play at the whist table is a signal of some kind, and that as it is seible to draw the line between the various ses of plays, it is also impossible to discrimnate against any kind of signals, all of which are not only perfectly legitimate but absolutely tial to the conduct of the "scientific" game. The train of reasoning by which this lusion is reached is worthy of G. W. P. Mr. E. C. Howell of Boston seems to have ted the fight by sending "Mogul" a copy of "Whist Openings." This led "Mogul" to write a letter to the London Field lamenting the increase of private conventionalities on this side of the water and preaching against their baneful influence, with Howell's system as a text. Quite incidentally he pitched into " Cavendish for having introduced most of the arbitrary plays now in vogue, and gave it as his opinion that all such conventionalities were at variance with the true principles of the game and were ittirely unfair if used against adversaries not

with them. To this "Cavendish" replied by claiming that the rules given in his "Laws and Principles" were not arbitrary, but were the result of his having put in order the accumulated experience of his predecessors, and that he had distinctly stated that "the reader must be eatisfied if the ns given for these rules appeared weighty in themselves, and none weightier were sugorgets to mention that there was no "other From the introduction of these ultraventional methods he controlled all the dissions which appeared in the only whist "estminster Papers" flourished, hower, much weightier reasons were given "on

Cavendish" was supported by "Bedonin. This free lance of the desert defines signals as playing or leading a particular card in prefence to another in order that the three other players at the table may be able to infer certain facts as to the contents of your hand by means of some convention known to them." He goes on to my that "such signals have so long formed an integral part of the game of whist that any discussion as to the fairness or unfairness of tacir use would be an anachronism at the present Reduced to plain English, this means that it is not necessary to discuss the right of a player to select any card he pleases, so that he does not revoke. He then proceeds to show that "scientific" whist depends for its very existence on the use of signals, and argues that all the leads and plays in use at any time during the history of the game were simply conventional signals. As whist is not a science. and never can be, "Bedouin" is arguing for a myth. Whist is an art; and the arts do not desend on the use of signals for their existence. The chief point in this discussion, where egitimate strategy ends and private signals begin, has always been of vital interest to the mavention-ridden American. The high court of appeals in the league has wrestled with it more than once, and has issued an edict against ivate conventions, but has forgotten to define them accurately. The question is put in its strongest light by "Bedouin," but that only intreases the shadows which betray the holes in his argument. He says, for instance, that the best lead from the combination A K Q and others would be the queen instead of the king.

because it would show the three other players at the table the exact holding in the suit. The only reason for not leading the queen, he mys, is that prior to the introduction of the number-showing leads, it was an established convention to lead the queen from Q J 10 only. queen, in the old days, was a signal to the three other players that the leader held neither ace por king; and that the lead of a king was a sigmal that the leader held either ace or queen, or th. Going a little further, he claims that if shird hand plays queen on a small card and fourth hand helds ace and king. winning the trick with the king is purely conventional, because the play of the see would be a conventional signal to the three other players that the fourth hand argument in favor of the fairness of indefinitely increasing our supply of signals by the introduction of other variations in the leads and plays. He winds up by stating that the old leads and plays were just as much private con-ventions as the American leads, but the new

leads are more necessary for the conduct of the "scientific" game. If this is true it topens the gates for a flood of purely conventional plays, and puts a premium of the invention of private signals. "Most ages." The modern signal game is fit of the gate of the purpose and regues, who may constantly extrapers and regues, who may constantly extrapers and invent signals of their own. It the old sends and plays were devised for the purpose signal information: the fact being that auchieves were the free fact being that auchieves were the result of calculation and experience were the result of calculation from the fall of the cards, and not merely conventional knowledge."

Let us suppose that a good average card player, who had never played whist before in its life, and dust the range partner. Let us further suppose him to hold said its ast down to a rubber with a strange partner. Let us further suppose him to hold said its ast down to a rubber with a strange partner. Let us further suppose him to hold the send partner of the partner of the

on Keiler's right led the & of a suit in which Keiler neld 3, 7 and J. The 10 was played third hand, and Hawkins won with the ace. According to Bedonin' this was a conventional signal that Hawkins did not hold the king; whereas it was the only way in which Hawkins could show his partner that he did hold the king; and that it was his only card of reëntry for his long suit, in defence of which he was about to lead from a short trumpsuit. So certain was Mr. Kelley that Hawkins had the king that he led him a spade after getting out all the trumps, and they made twelve tricks on the band. The student will see that as the leader could not have held both king and queen, or he would have led one; and as third hand could not have held either of those cards. Hawkins must have either king or queen, and he would not give up an ace to keep a queen.

One point always overlooked by the advocates of private conventions and arbitrary signals is that they are an insuit to the intelligence of the partner. Take the hand published in The Sun on Dec. 20. Mr. Ahlstrom's lead of the single trump at trick 4 is an example of good judgment and common sense. If his partner, Z, had signalled on the previous tricks, Y would have been deprived of the pleasure and credit of a very prettily played hand. If a player finds it necessary to follow the ace with the lack to tell his partner to get out of his way by putting up the king, according to a previously understood conventionality to that effect, does he not practically say to him: "You are such a duffer that, unless I prompt you with a private signal.

LEADING TRUMPS.

If all the hands sent to THE SUN, illustrating the value of bold trump leads, were published, they would fill a page. Here is one played in the compass whist match in Brooklyn, Sept. 14 and published by E. T. Baker in the Brooking Engle a week later. One of the players who held had then understood the principle explaines in recent articles on leading trumps. The published play was as follows; A.—B being part ners against Y.—Z. Z dealt and turned the heart S. The underlined card wins the trick and the card under it is the next one led. LEADING TRUMPS.

TRICE.	•	T,	В	2
1	40	43	410	A J
2	* A	02	44	4 2
8	80	30	20	03
<b>4</b>	47	40	48	A K
B	49	60	4.5	AQ
6	K.	3 .	9.	2 .
7	O.O.	09	04	0.6
8	♥ 5	01	OK	07
9	8 4	80	Ø10	♥8
10	100	90	AO	4.
11	KO	Qo	70	5 .
12	A o	7.	10	6 .
13	9 4	J .	OA	10 .

A-B win eight fricas.

It is evident that the Brooklyn couner. Mr. La

Vie, did not get Y's cards in this hand, or he
would have promptly trumped the club king
and led another diamond. This would have
kept A-B's score down to six tricks; but some
players do not seem to realize that nothing pays
so well as a cross ruff. If you can only get it
going. Here is what our correspondent wishes he
had done:

TRICE.		Y	В	z
1	00	02	04	♥3
2	V 5	0.8	OK	♥ 6
3	4 6	OJ	♡ A	07
<b>4</b>	50	30	Ø 10	08
S	8 .	3 .	Qø	2 .
d	KO	40	20	<b>4</b> 2
7	100	QO	A o	4 4
8	4.7	60	Jo	5 .
9	A A	43	<b>♣10</b>	4 J
10	A .	7 .	70	6 4
11	K.	J .	4 4	10 •
18	9 4	8 0	4.5	♣ Q
	▲ 9	90	48	4 K

A-B win twelve tricks, a gain of four. At tricks 3 and 4. A's discards clearly indi-cate his best suit. Y prevents a possible slam by covering with the diamond queen at trick 7; but Z's discard at trick 8, although perfectly natural certainly loses a trick. With the best play for Y-Z on the original, keeping up the established cross-ruff, and the play here given, the trump lead gains six tricks on this hand.

SHORT-SUIT EXPERIMENTS. One of the great unsatisfied, who was thoroughly convinced of the soundness of Mr. Bunn's arguments against opening weak suits that were not also long ones, was invited to meet three rank heretics the other evening, who would attempt to show him the error of his ways. These three were firm believers in the efficacy of The Sun game for making high scores, and they proposed to subject themselves and efficacy of The Sun game for making high scores, and they proposed to subject themselves and their theories to the most severe tests that the long suiter could devise. The long suiter took a pack of cards and picked out a hand, saying nothing of its contents. He then turned up a trump and thoroughly shuffled the remaining thirty-eight cards, dealing them, one at a time, face down, to the three other players. The hand was then played twice over, long and short suit opening, and the result scored on a cribbage board. Still keeping the same hand and turned.

thirty-eight cards, dealing them, one at a time, face down, to the three other players. The hand was then played twice over, long and short suit opening, and the result acored on a cribbage board. Still keeping the came hand and turned up trump, the long-suiter reshuffled and redealt the remaining thirty-eight cards, and the hand was played again. This was continued for ten deals. This was the hand he had selected, heart deuce turned: H—Q 10 4; C—A Q 3 2; D—K J 3 2; S—3 2. The lead in every instance was the spade for the short suit; the club for the long suit. The short-suit came out eleven tricks ahead. The long-suit opening never gained on a single hand, although in one instance, when the spade was led, five trumps were on the right, and the whole spade suit on the left. After making all his spades, the player had to come up to the tenaces in the original leader's hand.

The hand was then changed to the following, leaving the heart deuce turned: H—Q 10 4; C—K 10 3 2; D—J 6 3 4; S—3 2. Three leads were tried; the spade, the club, and the diamond, and six different hands were dealt. The spade lead was eight tricks ahead of the others. Since then the unbeliever has played short suits when he has not had a good long-suit hand, and he has made high score every time but once that he has played.

Mr. R. P. Rowe, who had the highest average last vear in the Brooklyn compass games, was induced by Mr. Elweli to daily with the common-sense game last Saturday in the compass match in Brooklyn. They made sixteen plus. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been trying it on ladies' nights at the Knickerbocker and eisewhere, and are now thinking of ordering a new cabinet to hold all the prizes they have won for high score. Mr. Otis, the New Jersey teacher, has found it such a good thing that he is trying to make out he introduced it. The abuse he gave the system in print a few months are is sufficient refutation of such a claim. Mr. Haarbilcker of the New Jersey team has always been a firm believer in common-sense whist, and it was owing

	♥ J 6 4 5 4 3 ♦ A Q 10 5 4 • A Q J
0542 4AKQJ 6KJ976	W E 0 K87 4 9876 0 8 4 6 5 4 3 2
	♥ A Q 10 9 3 ♣ 10 2 ♦ 3 2 ♠ 10 9 8 7

In the A. W. L. trophy match between Staten Island and the American Whist Club of Boston, the Islanders depended largely upon an elaborate system of private conventions, such as leading the higher of indifferent small cards to show general strength; the lower to show weakness. The J. 10, 0 were calls for a trump lead through an honor turned, and supporting cards were used only as an indication of trump strength. Playing against this charming, but wooden system, the Americans made the score 16 to 1 on the first sixteen hands. The Staten Island players are too strong to indulge in such nonsense, and would do much better without any conventions whatever.

The ladies' trophies have again changed hands, the Otis Club of Pottsville, Pa., finally surrendering them, after two ties, to Mrs. William S. Fox's team of Philadelphia.

The roll of honor to Jan. 1 for members of the Brookiny Whist Club has been published, and of the first ten players six are followers of the common-sense game. The highest plus scores to date are:

AFRO-AMERICAN VOTERS.

HAVE THEY MADE ANY PROGRESS IN THE PAST TWENTY YEARS?

The Possibility of Building Up n New Re-publican Farty in the Southern States on New Lines and Issues-Some Results of Political Conditions New Existing. "JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—it is just twenty years since the Federal troops were withdrawn from the Southern States and the effort to sustain the reconstruction governments from Washington was abandon Republican Administration, backed by a friendly Congress. That this abandonment was influenced in large part by an understanding which gave the Southern State governments, especially in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, to the white Democracy in return for allowing the electoral votes of States to be counted for Rutherford B. Hayes, who was a willing party to the understand ing, is a notorious fact of history.

The right of the several States to govern themselves without dictation from Washing on was finally conceded when the Lodge Federal Elections bill was defeated in the Congress six years ago, as a concession to the popular demand in that important matter. For twenty years the white men of the Southern States have had undisputed control of all the machinery of government. They lemanded that the race question be left to them to settle, pledging their sacred honor that it should be settled right. The nation acceded to their demand, and the question has been in process of settlement ever but not in the way that was promised, and rot in the way that the nation expected. All the intelligence and energy of the white men of the Southern States have been directed and expended, from 1876 to the pres ent time, to the one end of disfranchising their Afro-American fellow citizens. sissippi and South Carolina have gone so far as to make disfranchisement a certainty in perpetuity by constitutional enactment, and the dominant party in Louisiana is pledged to do the same thing in the near future, while

the ballot laws of most of the other States, especially Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Arkaneas, work unerringly to the same end. For twenty years the Republican party in the Southern States has been disintegrating. so that te-day only the shadow of an organization exists in most of the States. It is social and business suicide for a respectable white man to belong to the Republican party in those States. Northern men who have been coming to the South steadily since 1876, whose sympathies and education have been Republican, recognize this fact, and either take no active part in politics or spenly ally themselves with the Democratic party, or what passes current down here for the Democratic party. There is, in truth, very little

or the essence of Democracy in the state of the case of the case of the carried so far that public curring electics, when these fact at each recoverishments are stored broadcast, announcing "white Democratic urlmary." The primary selectics, when these fact at each recoverishments are stored broadcast, announcing white Democratic urlmary. The primary selectics, when these fact at each recoverishments are stored broadcast, announcing the selection of the selection of the selection of democratic government is the very control of democratic government is the very control of the selection as it passed through Bay street and up Maintenance on the selection of the selection as it passed through Bay street and up Maintenance on the selection of the selection as it passed through Bay street and up Maintenance on the selection of the selection as it passed that the back door of the ratio of the party to which they belonged.

The same thing would occur in any city in the selection of the party to which they belonged.

The same thing would occur in any city in the selection of the selection of the party to which they belonged.

The same thing would occur in any city in the selection of the selection of the party to which they belonged.

The same thing the selection of the selection of the party to which they belonged.

The same thing the selection of the s

may acquire large intelligence, but if he remains, as he is to-day, a social and rolitical pariah, then will he utilimately leave the South or become a firebrand in it. The discontent among Afro-Americans in the South to-day, especially among the educated ones, against the social and political bundage imposed upon them by the white race, is deep-seated and widespread. The extraordinary and unusual policy of seeking to elevate a race by systematically degrading it in all the relations of its manhood and citizenship has been in progress for twenty years, and is producing annually more educated discontent and indignation than the Southern States can safely contain twenty years longer. The white-know little about it, and care nothing about it, because they do not come in touch with it.

There is no Republican organization in the Southern States outside of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. All those States have a preponderating white vote, and in none of them, even under Republican State administration, do Afre Americans receive any more consideration than they do under the Democratic Administrations in States like South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In the States where the Afro-Americans are numerically strongest they are politically weakest. They can nake no possible political headsway. They are politically further behind now than twenty years ago.

What are the possibilities of building up a new Republican party in the Southern States on new lines and issues? None whatever, unless the white Republicans and the gold Democrats combine their forces. Can they do this? Not if the Afro-American is to have the same standing and consideration in the party councils that he now has. Any effort to eliminate and isolate him would be fought to the death by him, and yet, reluctant as I am to admit it, this is the only way in which to build up a new party in the Souther Beart to admit it, this is the only way in which to build up a new party in the Souther Beart to admit it, this is the only way in

HORSE PLAY AMONG LUMBERMEN.

The Game of Crapaud as It Is Practised in the Maine Woods, KINEO, Me., Jan. 8 .- Old operators in the Maine woods say there are more men disabled every winter in playing crapaud and other violeat games around the evening camp fire than there are from cuts, brulses, and the other mishaps common to all lumbermen. The train that left Greenville for Banger Monday morning carried out two victims of horse play who will be unable to work for a month or more. One was a Winterport man who had been partially scalped by sudden contact with the poles in the camp floor. Frank Sutro of Ayer, Mass., the other unfortunate, has a broken wrist, while his face looks like a colored map of North America. Both were hurt playing crapaud in Clarke's camp near Chamberlain Lake.

Sutro came to Bangor about a month ago on a coasting schooner and hired out for the woods in order to get a winter's job. It was his first experience as a lumberman. No sooner had be arrived in camp than the old hands proceeded to initiate him into the mysteries of his new calling. First he was sent to the foreman to get a "circling square," an implement which every novice should know how to use. Later he called for the "daubing hands," in order to plaster up the chinks in a new camp with mud. After performing these feats, to the great amusement of his fellow workmen, he was induced to pick up a hot chain in his bare hands and wheedled into attempting a variety of impossible feats that pleased everybody but himself. Having passed the preliminary examinations successfully, he was admitted to the inner temple of woodcraft and made a knight of crapaud, which entitled him to all the privilexes of the camp. The name of the man who invented crapaud is unknown. He lived more than a century ago, because the French and Indian settlers along the St. Lawrence played it years before the English wrested Canada from France. Crapaud is a French word meaning toad or frox, and is pronounced as if it were spelled crapped. The accent is on the final syllable. The reason for this name is apparent to anybody who sees it played.

The night Sutro took his degree a peeled spruce pole about ten feet long and three inches in diameter was brought into campand held up, four feet from the fleor, by placing one end on the table in the middle of the room and the other end on the deacon seat near the back of the camp. Sutro, having been stribued of severything but his undergarments, was led in bilindicided and mounted on the pole, his legs crossed above it at the knees, and his hands grasping it firmly behind his back. It was some time before he could balance himself upon the slippery perch, and his effects to get and hold the proper poise were greeted with much languter. When he had fully mastered the art of keeping himself in place the bindfold was taken off, and the master of ceremonies, carrying a bag of hay in his hands, was introduced. Standing behind his victim and holding the bag aloft ready to strike, he asked:

"Are you ready to ride the wild buil?"

"Yes: that is—smuch as I can be."

"All ready?"

"C calling. First he was sent to the foreman to get a "circling square," an implement which

"Yes."

"Crapaud!" yelled the master of ceremonies, bringing the hay lag down upon Sutro's head and whirling him to the floor with great force. There was a bruise upon the side of his head where his scalp had come into contact with the floor poles, his face was discolored from hard contact with the bag; and his nose was bleeding when Sutro squatted upon the note again. He ducked at the second assault allowing the bag to pass over his head and waste its energy against the side of the camp; but in trying to recover he fell to the floor and was when Sufro squarted upon the pole again. He cucked at the second assault allowing the bag to pass over his head and waste its energy against the side of the camp; but in trying to recover he fell to the floor and was stepped upon by half a dozen men who crowded up. He leaned in to meet the third bloor, got it on his neck, and fell to the floor, skinning his ear and making a lump on the top of his head. The fourth blow took him in the side, under the arm, and broke his hold, so that he pitched backward and would have fallen upon his head if he had not put out his hand. When he got up his right hand hung limp, like a wet ray, so they bandsged him up as best they could and put him to bed, having conferred four degrees in one evening. Surro's hand swelled so much and pained him so badly that he endured it for two days and wett home. He will do no more work for two months.

The Winterport man, who was an old square-rigger and han assisted in several sailor festivals when the vessel crossed the equator, was anxious to take his degrees, and withstood five assaults without losing his balance. The sixth bine whirled him clear around the pole. As he passed underneath, his head hit the rough flooring, which scalped him as neatly as an Indian warrior could do it. The cook sewed up the wound with a waxed end, and he was on the way to an early recovery when he caught cold and went home. His injuries are not serious. When he goes back he will be a knight of crapaud in the sixth degree. A man who has ten degrees is a master workman.

In addition to crapaud the lumbermen have a number of rough games, not one of which is likely to become popular as a form of parlor amusement. A same called skinning the live eci is much in vogue. To skin the eci properly a man must ascend from the ground to the top of a heavily limbed epruce or pine tree and return to the ground again, using nothing but his hands. His laces and body are pricked and torn by dead limis and sharp spills at every move, and sometimes wide decours have to be made in or

CROCKERY BREAKAGE.

Ordinarily & Per Cent.; Likely to Be More than That When Dropped.
Importers of crockery usually figure on reakage at 5 per cent. Not very much stuff is broken after it has been actually received. Men become expert is handling samples and stock, and they don't very often drop things. The bulk of the breakage is in transportation. Crockery is shipped chiefly in crates, casks, and cases. The familiar crockery crate is a package cases. The familiar crockery crate is a package peculiar to England and the United States. Crockery from Continental Europe comes mostly in casks and cases, though a little of it comes in slatted boxes something like crates.

The crockery crates used in England and this country make a very heavy package, running from 700 to 1,500 pounds, according to the goods packed in them; hollow ware that cannot be nested, such as tollet sets, weighing the least, and such things as plates, that can be packed closely together with only the straw intervening between the pleces, weighing the most. Wheever has seen a crockery crate handled must have observed that it is yielding; it sways and gives more or less in the handling. It might be supposed that crockery shipped in a package like this, that does not always preserve its form, would be more likely to be broken; but it is said that this yielding is to some extent a protection to the goods; it takes up shock that might break things in unyielding packages. At any event, the breakage in crates and in rigid packages, such as caske, is about the same.

Obviously a crockery package cannot be dropped for any considerable distance without danger of at least cracking some of the things contained therein. There was once being hoisted up to an upper loft in the establishment of a New York crockery importer a crate containing a hundred dozen seven-inch plates. In some way this crate got loose and fell from the height of the third story to the sub-basement. When this crate was opened it was found that every one of the 1,200 plates had been broken. seculiar to England and the United States.

MR. SUBURBAN'S CITY DOG.

HE DESTROYED THE PEACE GARDEN-OF-EDEN PARK.

He Ruined Suburban's Reputation, Chewed Fleeen Out of the Town Undertaker, Created Sectal Fends, and Finally Made a Steepless Wreck of Subarban Himsel

"One of the advantages of living in the coun-

said Mr. Suburban of Garden-of-Eden Park, "is that you can take a dog out there with ase and comfort. Now, here is this setter that a friend gave me this afternoon. I shall walk from here to the ferry, take the dog into the men's cabin, ride with him in the baggage car, get off at the station, and in a few minutes be it home, enjoying a romp with the dog and the children on the grass and under the trees in my yard. I don't know any finer sport than that for a few minutes after an exciting; day on 'Change, where every man is trying to cut every other man's throat, figuratively speaking, and where the slaughter of bank accounts and fortunes and homes and the comfort of families goes on as flercely as Weyler's campaign of destruction in Cuba. Then another decided advantage of living in the country is that you can really keep a dog there. Now, it I lived in town, how could I take this dog nome myself? I should have to send him by express. The time was when I might ride home with him on the front platform of a street car, but all that is past. Elevated ratiroads are out of the question for use as dog carriers, and cabs are too expensive for uch purposes, especially when you live in Harlem. When it comes to dogs, give me the coun-

try by a large majority." Mr. Suburban expatiated at length on the fact that he was able to keep three dogs at his !!ttle country home. If he lived in the city he would find difficulty in keeping one dog, provided he occupied an entire house, and it would be out of the question to keep one at all if he lived in a flat. He declared that the companionship of faithful and intelligent dogs was a constant source of joy to the children and a protection to the house from burylars.

"I don't want any burglar slarm in my house," he said with satisfaction, "so long as I have those dogs about. Robbers might poison one of the dogs, but it is out of the possibilities that they should poison all three before making an attack on the house. One of the dogs is an outside dog, one is a down-stairs dog, and the other is an up-stairs dog. We've got 'em all trained beautifully, and we're safe."

All this occurred last summer. Nearly every day when he reached his office Mr. Suburban would grow enthusiastic over those dogs. Life was worth living in Garden-of-Eden Park if for no other reason than the satisfaction of keeping all the dogs one wanted to keep. It was

for no other reason than the satisfaction of keeping all the dozs one wanted to keep. It was a pieasure to watch the development of the dispositions of the dogs. Tramps always fied in terror from Mr. Suburban's home. Peddiers were admitted only after severe inspection, and everybody whose society was worth anything at all was welcomed by the discriminating dogs. "They are as fine judges as to who is in society," sad Suburban one morning, "as Ward Mc. Allister ever was in New York."

Soon after this Suburban made an excuse to go home early one aftermoon. It came out afterward that he had a little litigation on hand that aftermoon in a country Justice's court. One of his dogs had mistaken the undertaker of the place for a useless member of society and had removed considerable of the undertaker's clothing after a race along the street, during which the undertaker never looked behind. The undertaker's looks and feelings, however, were not in the same place, and the undertaker were not in the same place, and the undertaker were not in the same place, and the undertaker had a little little and the undertaker in looks and feelings, however, were not in the same place, and the undertaker had a little was necessary to him in order to preserve his sail-respect as he walked on the highway. He also wanted damages for some physical laceration to which he had been subjected.

That prank by one of Suburban's does cost \$50. To recompense himself he gave some instruction to the dog with a stout stick on the danger of jumping to conclusions too quickly from appearances, when the social status or importance of village functionaries was under consideration. Suburban found it necessary to continue his school of instruction to his dogs from time to time, and it was noticed that his wasking sticks soon began to assume the appearance of stout clubs. After a time his face brightened and he began again to talk to his close business associates with enthusiasm about his dogs.

"It was a little expensive, that lawant of

brightened and he began again to talk to his close business associates with enthusiasm about his dogs.

"It was a little expensive, that lawsuit of mine," he said, "but those does are worth \$50 more as a result of the education I have given them. Of course, my time at that hour of the day is worth nothing, and I also had the benefit of teaching myself the value of self-restraint."

Not long after this Suburhan found himself in mere difficulty. His nearest neighbor had enticed his favorite dog over into his lard and had beaten the dog within an inch of his life because the dog had had an unpleasant way of going into the neighbor's yard and killing the chickens. The two men had words on the street, thrust their fists under each other's noses, and shocked the community with the emphasis they used. The women in the neighborhood took sides, and it spread into the carrer of more than one whist club. Suburban

conver of more than one whist cinb. Suburban believed after the first as the office about this passed. Neither did he tell the experience he had had one Sunday afternoon when half the town invaded his yard and clamored for the death of one of his dogs, because the dog had shown signs of rables on the streets. He missied on keeping the dog and promised the mob that had to yo for the town consishe to come and kill the dog.

The instruction the outside dog had received from Suburban had its resultant effect promptly. He cassed to be savare and became timid. Suburban didn't like this at first. He thought his chief the had to yo for the town consished to come and kill the dog.

The instruction the outside dog had received from Suburban had its resultant effect promptly. He cassed to be savare and became timid. Suburban didn't like this at first. He thought had the dog made a terrific noise at the sound of a footstop at night and took refuge in the back porch and kert up his barking until he thought all danger to himself was passed. Suburban thought he would make that dog still more of a coward, and thus he sure of protection of the suburban thought he would make that dog still more of a coward, and that he critainly would have barked lift had made a noise.

It was now getting well along in the fall, and Suburban told with pride in the office that he would soon bring in some apples from a group of the company of t

there are just two kinds of dogs in this world. One kind was intended to live in the city and the other kind was intended to live in the country. Now this dog was intended for the city, and I made the mistake of bringing him to the country. When the next Dog Show is held I'm going to try to induce the managers to adopt this general classification of dogs. Meanwhile, you don't know where I could get a nice, noisy country dog that I could give to the man in the city who gave this dog to me, do you?"

THE MAN IN BRITE.

A French Doctor Becomes a Mussulman— He Wears the Robes of an Arab—A Good Man and a Likewise Skitful Physician

An interesting crank, if there ever was one, is Dr. Philippe Grenier, who has just been elected to the French Chamber. He is a convert to Islamism, and intends to take his sent in Parliament dressed in the costume of an Arab. Dr. Grenier is the nephew of the poet, Edouard Grenter, and one of the strange things about his election is the overwhelming majority which he received. He was born at Contarlier, and belongs to a highly esteemed family. His father was a cavalry Captain; his mother is a devout Catholic, and the recent conversion of her son to the religion of the Koran has naturally shocked her. He was educated in the College of the Jesuit Fathers at Besançon. Afterward he came to Paris, and seven years later he became a doctor. In the Latin Quarter he made the acquaintance of some Algerian Mussulman students. He endeavored to convert them to his religion. but was surprised at their strong faith in their own. In order to learn more about their strange religion, he went to Algeria, and there a mufti initiated him and converted him. Before deciding to reject the Bible and adopt the Koran, he insisted upon a supernatural revelation, and, as he says himself, that was accorded to him, and he became a convinced and thorsughgoing Mussulman. When he returned to Pontarlier he wore the dress of an Arab. His mother insisted that he should wear the ordinary garments of a citizen of the French reher servants to steal his duds when he was

popular. "If he is a crazy man," the people say, "he is a very good sort of crazy," man, and

asleep, but the doctor was not to be outdone.

He made himself a new suit out of the sheets of

his bed. At first he was the laughing stock of

the whole town, but his extreme charity and

ability as a physician at last made him quite

ability as a physician at last made him quite popular. "If he is a crazy man," the people say, "he is a very good sort of crazy" man, and his laismism doesn't hurt anybody."

But there is method in his madness, as will be shown in the following interview which a reporter of the Matin mad with him:

"All Paris's takking about your election," said the reporter. "The people have talked so much about you that it might be well for you to say something for yoursell,"

"What can I say?" replied the doctor. "My election was the simplest thing in the world, it was God's will that I should be elected, and I am perfectly harpy."

"Which side will you take, Dector?"

"My inclinations prompt me to sit among the Radicals: but as I want to enloy my full liberty, I intend to be independent."

"I will not vote for the separation of the Church from he Stote, although in theory I am in favor of it. I imagine the time has not arrived for such a measure, and that it would bring about considerable trouble in the country. In the towns the besoile may wish for the suppression of the subsidies for the Church, but in the country, where the priest is necessary, at least in the advice that he gives to the peasants, the people would be awainst such a measure. In religious matters I am for the largest possible toleration. I am the friend of all good men, whatever their religious creeds may be. I am a Mussulman, and I practise my religion? All said, I am a Mussulman, but not a famatic. Famaticism is born of ignorance, and ignorance breeds superstition. If I have become a Mussulman, it is because I have studied profoundly the holy books, and I am convinced that Islamisu. Is a superb religion. Al the same time I believe that I is necessary to eliminate the exaggerations and errors which have been added to it by the interpreters auring the past centuries. For me the Koran alone is the supreme law. We do not deny the sacred character of the Old and New Testaments, but we are convinced that they are out of date, and that the Roran is the latest r of bringing into France the greatest number of Algerians possible, to teach them our manners and our civilization. I want to see them in the army and have them instructed in their regiments, so that the regiments may become a prolongation of the schools."

"Do you intend to live in Parisr"

"Yes. And I will go to the Chamber with the utmost contempt for all little party quarters.

of Alerrians possible, no teach them our made in the arm and have then interacted in the formation of the theory and the belief was to Spain on the throught of the the price of the throught of the theory and the their states of the throught of the through of the throught of the through of the throught of the through of through of the through of

THE ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.

WAS IT IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN IRELANDS

One Story in Behalf of the Claim of Each Country-Co!, Lynch of Lynchburg, Van vs. Mayor Lynch of Galway, Ireland. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.- It seems to be a part of the unwritten law of the United States to hang some criminals without the formality of a trial by jury. No particular section is exempt from the discreditable custom, North, South, East, and West alike adopting the summary method in extreme cases, and it would be difficult to say how many innocent men have suffered when the popular indignation supposed them to be felons. If the crime were ever ex-cusable at all, the frontier West in early days may have had some just reason in organizing so many vigilance committees, at a time when the law could offer them little or no protection; and it is worth remarking that since ourts and juries have become permanent institutions in the far West the tide of ynchings has been drifting eastward again. until to-day the majority of unlegalized executions rest; with the communities east of the Mississippi River.
A few statistics will illustrate this fact. For

he past six years, beginning with 1890, there were 723 legal executions in the United States, 1,117 lynchings, and no less than 43,002 homicides. Of the lynchings 456 were com-mitted on the Pacific side of the Mississippi River and 661 on the Atlantic side; and during the period named the six S ates of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, aud Texas had more lynchings to their discredit than all the other States combined.

Now, since lynch law has become so populat all over the land, it would be interesting to knaw just where and when the idea and name originated. A legal definition of the term would be: The taking of the life of a felon without process of law, who has been convicted at the bar of public opinion of a crime deserving death.

Lynchburg, Va., advances a claim to the originality of the idea, and the claim is skil-fully maintained by a reference to well-known facts that actually existed prior to and during the Revolutionary War. At that period the ountry was thinly settled, and the founts of justice few and far between. Desperadoes and lories of a guerrilla type, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, plundered. cobbed, and killed indiscriminately, wherever and whenever they pleased. A distinguished officer of the patriot American army, Col. Charles Lynch, organized a protective force, arrested the outlaws, and at a sort of drumhead court-martial first satisfied himself and his comrades as to the guilt of the accused and then hanged them to the nearest tres withous reference to the constituted authorides. It was a desperate remedy in desperate times, and, although not entirely approved of, these heroic measures had the required effect of accomplishing what the civil law had wholly proved itself inadequate for.

heroic measures had the required effect of accommissing what the civil law had wholly broved itself inadequate for.

At first this was known as Lynch's law, and the term has gradually become modified into what we know to-day as lynch law.

Col. Lynch's brother founded Lynchburg, hence the name of that old town, and it is believed this brother subsequently left a son whe became one of the Governors of Louisiana.

Now, as in fact nearly all of our law, both civil and military, comes from the other side of the water, they, too, over there, have a claim that lynch law originated with them, and in priof of the assertion redice a very curious historical tradition which occurred during the reign of the seventh Henry in England. The system of government was not then as completely developed in Europe as it is today, for barrnies, rities, and leagues, although often subservient to one great centralized power, were in a measure independent of outside control, and managed their own private affairs almost exclusively, except during a general or foreign war, when they united forces for mutual protection. Galway, in Ireiand, was one of these cities, and Mayor James Lynch Fitzelephens was the great Li Hung Chang, or chief mogul, who was not only Supreme Judge, but also commander of the militias, chief Comptroller of Finance, Director of Commerce, and, in fact, the holder of all the political plums worth having; but, notwithstanding all these perunisites of office and unlimited authority, the inon-willed Mayor was a just man, and meted out punishment in his judicial canacing alike, without regard to influence or mitigating circumstances. Galway had considerable commercial relations with foreign Sapacity, when deserved, to friend, foe, and relations alike, without regard to influence or militaring circumstances. Galway had considerable commercial relations with foreign countries, and especially with Spain, for in 1483, the date of this legend, we know that Spain had a mortrage on most of the maritime affairs of the world.

Mayor James Lynch Fitzstenhens found it necessary to send his eldest sen to Spain on a commercial mission. The boy was of a wild, reckless disposition, and, instead of attending to his father's lustice, straightway got on a lear and soon squandered the